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Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects

Implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

Summary

Pursuant to the request of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations,[a] the matrix contained in the present report provides an overview of the status of all the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee and its Working Group on the 2009 substantive session.[b] The matrix is supplemental to the report of the Secretary-General (A/64/573). A summary of each recommendation is given, as well as reference to the relevant paragraph in the report of the Special Committee.

[a] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 19* (A/61/19/Rev.1), para. 232.
[b] Ibid., *Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 19* (A/63/19).

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	Paragraph in A/63/19
I. Restructuring of peacekeeping	
1. **The Special Committee recommends urgent action be taken to fill all vacant positions, in both the Department of Field Support and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations.** The filling of vacant posts in the two Departments continues to remain a high priority. As of 30 November 2009, 92 per cent of posts in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and 91.5 per cent of posts in the Department of Field Support were encumbered.	31
2. **The Special Committee reiterates the importance of preserving unity of command in missions at all levels as well as coherence in policy and strategy and clear command structures in the field and up to and including at Headquarters. The Special Committee requests the Secretary-General to continue to ensure a clear chain of command, accountability, coordination and maintenance of an adequate system of checks and balances.** The strengthened command and control arrangements at Headquarters and in field missions, outlined in the report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the capacity of the United Nations to manage and sustain peacekeeping operations (A/63/702, paras. 24 and 25), remain in place and are functioning effectively. In addition, as part of the Secretary-General's efforts to strengthen accountability frameworks, compacts will be extended to Special Representatives of the Secretary-General and heads of mission starting in 2010.	32
II. Safety and security	
3. **The Special Committee reiterates its request regarding the involvement of Member States in United Nations boards of inquiry, except for misconduct cases, where relevant memorandums of understanding will apply. The Special Committee requests continuation of the practice of constant communication with concerned Member States whenever there is an incident in a peacekeeping mission that negatively impacts operational effectiveness or results in serious injury to or the death of United Nations peacekeeping personnel, until conclusion of the investigation of the incident. The Special Committee urges that the findings of boards of inquiry on serious injury or death be immediately shared with the concerned Member States, including troop-contributing countries, as appropriate, and that lessons learned from such incidents, and field-risk assessments, be shared with all Member States.** In accordance with established United Nations policy, a board of inquiry is an internal management tool to assist the head of mission. Whenever a notification of casualty is received at United Nations Headquarters usually within 24 hours following the incident the Department of Peacekeeping Operations immediately informs the permanent mission of the Member State. Once finalized, board of inquiry reports with implications for the troop- or police-contributing countries are provided for official use of that State under the established procedure and in a manner which protects the legal interests of the Organization, other Member States and individuals involved. The Board of Inquiry Unit within the Department of Field Support regularly reviews Board of Inquiry Unit reports, and generalized information such as trend analysis and lessons learned can be shared with Member States.	38

	Paragraph in A/63/19
4. The Special Committee urges that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations ensure that United Nations peacekeeping personnel are deployed in accordance with agreed concepts of operation and deployment arrangements. The redeployment of troops in support of evolving situations should be done with the consent of troop-contributing countries. The military concept of operations, signed by the Under-Secretary-General of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Military Adviser, is the parent document from which the force requirements are drawn. These force requirements are given to the Force Generation Service, which approaches Member States for forces to satisfy the requirements. A more formal transmission and acknowledgement of the force requirements, making it a binding document, is required. An administrative agreement, i.e. a memorandum of understanding, is then negotiated with the troop-contributing country which will then deploy the troops in accordance with the force requirements, the concept of operations and the operational plan. Troop-contributing countries do not have to consent on tactical matters that are within the operational control authority of the mission leadership within the intent of the concept of operations, the force requirements and the rules of engagement. Units can be redeployed within the area of responsibility to support the concept of operations and mandated tasks. If, however, there are major adjustments or changes to the original concept of operations, rules of engagement or force requirements, troop-contributing countries will be consulted and informed of such adjustments.	39
5. The Special Committee further reiterates its request to the Secretariat to present a thorough policy for screening and verification before hiring local security personnel. Local security personnel comprise two groups; the first is United Nations national staff and the second is local security company personnel. In both cases, background screening and verification relies on the cooperation and competence of host country officials. The screening of local security company personnel (e.g. guards) contracted to provide security services to the United Nations is normally the responsibility of the commercial vendor. This responsibility is specified in the United Nations contract with the commercial vendor.	40
6. The Special Committee reiterates its request that clear guidelines and procedures be put in place to facilitate information-sharing regarding safety and security issues as well as security management in peacekeeping operations. The Special Committee requests that information on the security risk management model being developed by the Inter-Agency Security Management Network be made available to the Member States along with the methodology of implementation of the policy issued in May 2008. The improvement of security/force protection information at Headquarters and within field missions is an ongoing effort. A major component of this effort is the bringing together of information from all sources — host Government, United Nations civilian, security, military and police — and the implementation, through guidelines and procedures, of a common methodology for analysis. The output of this effort will improve the security information available to United Nations senior management and Member States for security/force protection awareness and decision-making purposes.	41

		Paragraph in A/63/19
7.	**The Special Committee requests that the joint standard operating procedures on Headquarters response to crisis management be made known to the Member States as soon as possible and before the next substantive session.** A Department of Peacekeeping Operations briefing specifically focusing on Headquarters crisis response procedures will be delivered to the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations in January 2010.	44
8.	**The Special Committee requests the Secretariat to review, and report back to Member States at the earliest opportunity on its oversight structure and procedures at the Secretariat and in the field to ensure a proper supervision and support of the four levels of medical support to United Nations missions.** The Medical Support Section of the Logistics Support Division of the Department of Field Support performs the Headquarters oversight role in ensuring that all types of medical facilities (troop-contributing countries, United Nations-owned and commercial) deployed in peacekeeping missions function optimally for the benefit of peacekeepers in the field. Medical planning officers are involved in mission planning and memorandum of understanding negotiation with troop-contributing countries, and participate in predeployment visits. They also work with a mission's medical services to conduct regular inspections to ensure that medical facilities and equipment and resupply line for drugs and medical consumables meet the standards established in the contingent-owned equipment manual. The same procedures are applied for United Nations-owned clinics and commercial medical services. The Medical Support Section of the Department of Field Support and the Medical Service Division of the Department of Management intend to closely consult with troop-contributing countries to draw up the basic requirements for their medical personnel with a view to standardizing qualifications and experience for such personnel.	45
9.	**The Special Committee reiterates its original request that the liaison arrangements of United Nations field operations, which are to maintain contact with the parties concerned, should be improved at appropriate levels, especially tactical and operational levels in the field, so as to establish effective immediate responses to safety and security issues as required.** Liaison arrangements include contacts with the appropriate host Government officials and contacts with parties outside the host Government. In many situations, both sets of contacts are essential. An example of this was the initial deployments to the Democratic Republic of the Congo of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) in 1999-2000, where effective contacts with the host Government, foreign forces in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Angola, Rwanda, Uganda, Zimbabwe) and "rebel groups" were essential for the security of United Nations personnel operating in their respective areas. Liaison arrangements with parties other than host Governments are based upon the circumstances of the time and may vary considerably.	46

		Paragraph in A/63/19
	As a consequence of findings from the various investigations following the Algiers bombing, the 2009 spring session of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination endorsed a number of actionable recommendations and options for a more effective United Nations-wide security management system. As a consequence the Secretariat is currently engaged in the development and implementation of a process for accreditation of designated officials for security to host Governments. The Secretariat is seeking to establish host-country liaison committees focused on security issues and to develop a supplemental host-country agreement on security. An initial draft of that agreement has already been prepared.	
10.	**The Special Committee looks forward to the completion of the draft guidelines on Joint Mission Analysis Centres before its regular session in 2010.**	47
	A Department of Peacekeeping Operations briefing specifically focusing on the revision of the Joint Operations Centre/Joint Mission Analysis Centre policies and guidelines and on the implementation plan will be delivered to the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations in January 2010.	
III.	**Conduct and discipline**	
11.	**The Special Committee affirms that all peacekeeping personnel must be informed of and adhere to all applicable rules, regulations, provisions and guidelines provided by the United Nations for peacekeepers, as well as national laws and regulations.**	49
	Information on applicable rules, regulations and other provisions concerning matters of conduct and discipline is provided through training sessions for all peacekeeping personnel, prior to deployment and upon arrival in the field mission.	
	Information regarding the United Nations standards of conduct is also available on the website of the Conduct and Discipline Unit and on Intranet pages in seven field missions. The same information is also provided through pocket cards distributed to uniformed personnel. Field missions have placed posters in United Nations facilities regarding prohibited conduct in terms of sexual exploitation and abuse.	
	All investigations carried out by United Nations entities apply the same standards of conduct, irrespective of the category of personnel involved.	
12.	**The Special Committee requests that the United Nations ensure that steps are taken to restore the image and credibility of any United Nations peacekeeping mission or troop-contributing country or United Nations peacekeeping personnel when allegations of misconduct are, ultimately, legally unproven.**	51
	The website of the Conduct and Discipline Unit has been recently updated and provides current statistical information regarding allegations of misconduct on an aggregated basis.	
	Information regarding personnel from a particular Member State being subject to investigation into allegations, whether substantiated or not, would require further consultation with Member States.	
	Nevertheless, the Department of Field Support and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations will take steps in specific instances to publicly restore the image and credibility of any peacekeeping operation, troop-contributing country, police-contributing country or individual, in consultation with troop- and police-contributing countries, as appropriate.	

	Paragraph in A/63/19
13. The Special Committee encourages Member States and the Secretariat, including the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, to address the issues of accountability within their respective purviews. The revised model memorandum or understanding between troop-contributing countries and the United Nations specifically recognized the responsibility of commanders in respect of sexual exploitation and abuse. The generic terms of reference of Special Representatives of the Secretary-General and field commanders also indicate their accountability in terms of conduct and discipline issues.	52
14. The Special Committee encourages the Secretary-General and relevant troop-contributing countries to take the necessary measures to include new provisions on conduct and discipline in all memorandums of understanding agreed between the United Nations and Member States. All new memorandums of understanding do contain the provisions of the revised model memorandum. Furthermore, the Department of Field Support has drafted and is concluding its internal consultations on guidance for field missions concerning the implementation of the revised model memorandum of understanding.	53
15. The Special Committee ... requests the Secretariat to consider generating force military police units, which will be required to conduct investigations of acts of misconduct, from the countries which contribute the troops to a particular mission. The revised model memorandum of understanding assigns primary responsibility for investigations of acts of misconduct to Member States. Under the provisions of the revised memorandum of understanding, such investigations are to be conducted by a national investigations officer from the Member State whose personnel is alleged to have committed an act of misconduct. However, military police will most likely continue to investigate category II allegations and may be called upon to safeguard evidence in respect of category I allegations. A force military police unit has been deployed to the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT).	57
16. The Special Committee encourages further strengthening of cooperation and coordination among the Conduct and Discipline Unit at United Nations Headquarters; its teams in the field; the Office of Internal Oversight Services; and other relevant entities, both at Headquarters and in the field. The Conduct and Discipline Unit in the Department of Field Support provides day-to-day guidance and oversight for 14 conduct and discipline teams deployed in field missions. A workshop for the chiefs of the teams is held annually. Regular meetings are held between the Conduct and Discipline Unit and other entities, such as the Office of Internal Oversight Services, the Field Personnel Division of the Department of Field Support, the Office of Human Resources Management and its Administrative Law Unit, the office of the Police Adviser and the Military Adviser.	59

	Paragraph in A/63/19
17. The Special Committee looks forward to the publication of sexual exploitation and abuse victim assistance guide prepared by the Secretariat for the implementation of the United Nations Comprehensive Strategy throughout the United Nations system. The guide, entitled "Sexual exploitation and abuse victim assistance guide: establishing country-based mechanisms for assisting victims of sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations/non-governmental/intergovernmental organization staff and related personnel", was finalized in April 2009. The report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Comprehensive Strategy on Assistance and Support to Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by United Nations Staff and Related Personnel (A/64/176) has been issued for discussion by the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session.	60
IV. Strengthening operational capacity **Military capacities** **18. The Special Committee reiterates the need for timeliness and transparency in the recruitment of senior positions in the Office of Military Affairs and the head and deputy head of the military component in the field missions, and requests that Member States be kept informed of the progress in recruitment in a timely fashion.** The rotation and recruitment system of the Office of Military Affairs, from the vacancy announcement through the arrival of a selected candidate, is a process of distributed responsibility in various offices that, among other things, closely examines geographic balance in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. Written communication (in the form of facsimiles) with Member States is maintained throughout the process. Reports are drafted for each candidate after they have been interviewed, then reviewed by the Office of Human Resources Management and the case review bodies. This attention to detail requires due time between an interview and final notification. Selection of the head and deputy head of military components in field missions is a deliberate and transparent process, based on a new standard of operating procedure. The process commences with deliberations on troop-contributing countries to be invited to nominate candidates and culminates with their selection and subsequent notification by the Secretary-General. Competence and merit are the criteria for selection of candidates. Throughout the process, a continuous dialogue is maintained with troop-contributing countries who nominate candidates for the post.	69
19. The Special Committee requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the use of military utility helicopters in peacekeeping missions. A report of the Secretary-General on administrative and safety arrangements related to the management and use of military utility helicopters in peacekeeping missions is currently being prepared by a Department of Field Support/Department of Peacekeeping Operations expert working group. In order to benefit fully from ongoing consultations and to facilitate a constructive discussion of the topic, the report will be issued in mid-2010.	71

		Paragraph in A/63
20.	**The Special Committee recommends that, in order to overcome the contingent-owned equipment and sustainability shortfalls faced by some troop- and police-contributing countries, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support continue to facilitate various enabling arrangements, including through other Member States and bilateral arrangements.** The two Departments continue to provide support to the maximum extent possible to troop- and police-contributing countries which are unable to fulfil the equipment and self-sustainment requirements established in their memorandums of understanding. During negotiations on the memorandums of understanding, the Departments explore and encourage bilateral support arrangements, typically between Member States. Where this is not possible, the Departments ensure that necessary support arrangements are provided by missions, utilizing United Nations-owned equipment and United Nations-provided or contracted support.	72
	United Nations police capacities	
21.	**The Special Committee acknowledges the gaps in the capacities of the Police Division, and stresses the importance of addressing them in a timely manner.** The General Assembly endorsed the restructuring of the Police Division in 2009 on the basis of a comprehensive review, which highlighted the pressing need to increase staffing and bolster planning capacity. Timely nominations of qualified candidates by Member States will be vital to complete the selection for the last 19 new posts by June 2010, enabling the Police Division to improve its efficiency and liaise more effectively with Member States.	73
22.	**The Special Committee calls upon the Secretariat to continue its efforts in developing standard operating guidelines and procedures and guidelines for United Nations policing, including for formed police units, in close consultations with Member States.** The Police Division continues to be engaged in developing several doctrine and policy instruments, such as the Strategic Doctrinal Framework and overarching doctrine for international police peacekeeping, to identify core functions and structures. These will be further developed through a series of policies for different issues, clusters of tasks, etc. A doctrine development group consisting of Member States and regional and subregional organizations was formed to help address the issues identified by the formed police unit proficiency testing and training teams. The outputs of the group's five Member State-led working groups have led to the development of a substantially revised Department of Peacekeeping Operations policy directive on formed police units, expected to be published in the coming months. This work is fully coordinated with other policy, guidance or doctrine initiatives through established coordination structures within the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support.	75

	Paragraph in A/63/19
23. The Special Committee encourages the Secretariat to improve procedures and guidance, in close cooperation with contributing countries, for timely, effective and transparent evaluation and recruitment of candidates. The new police selection and recruitment capacity will ensure the efficient selection, recruitment, deployment and rotation of qualified police for field missions, while broadening the base of contributing countries. Recruitment will target police with the transformational skills to execute police roles in the current post-conflict environments; the challenge is to ensure quality rather than quantity in the field. Selection for 19 new posts should be completed by June 2010, enabling the Police Division to improve efficiency and liaise more effectively with Member States. Timely nominations of qualified candidates by Member States will be extremely vital for the completion of the Police Division strengthening.	76
Rapid deployment	
24. The Special Committee invites the Secretariat to further explore possibilities [other than enhanced rapidly deployable capacities] until its next substantive session, in order to make the necessary capacities available for United Nations peacekeeping missions in crisis. Enhanced rapidly deployable capacities is still an outstanding requirement for United Nations peacekeeping. In the absence of appropriate financial arrangements and support from Member States to implement the concept, the "new horizon" non-paper (see www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/documents/newhorizon.pdf) focused its suggestions on the deployment of core mission headquarters structures to deliver rapidly an initial operating capacity for new missions. The non-paper also indicated that the Secretariat should recommend the supporting actions/accompanying measures that Member States and others could take to support the rapid deployment of a mission. It also noted that sequenced deployments might facilitate the delivery of the early critical elements for immediate mandate implementation. Finally it noted the value of a police standing capacity to support rapid deployment of headquarters elements.	77
25. The Special Committee takes note of the existing United Nations Standby Arrangements System and requests the Secretariat to engage with Member States in order to assess its effectiveness. The System is being examined following the failure of the enhanced rapidly deployable capacities concept.	78

		Paragraph in A/63/19
	Integrated planning	
26.	**The Special Committee reiterates the need for the full implementation of the integrated mission planning process and welcomes in this regard the production of the integrated mission planning process guidance package. The Special Committee calls for periodic briefings by the Secretariat on the status of its implementation.** The integrated mission planning process guidelines for the field, the final component of the guidance package, were released in early December 2009. Field colleagues were actively engaged in their development. The guidelines offer minimum standards for completion of an integrated strategic framework for peace consolidation between Missions and United Nations country teams. The missions are updating their coordination structures to conform with the new guidelines. The primary innovation is the requirement for direct senior-level engagement in the integrated mission planning process through a strategic policy group. Meanwhile, headquarters and field staff are being trained on the new guidance package. The Special Committee was briefed on the implementation of the integrated mission planning process in November 2009.	79
	V. Strategies for complex peacekeeping operations	
	Peacebuilding issues and the Peacebuilding Commission	
27.	**The Special Committee recommends that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, taking into account the work of relevant United Nations bodies such as the Peacebuilding Commission as well as the Peacebuilding Support Office, further explore opportunities for partnerships in post-conflict situations with international financial institutions, as well as regional arrangements, with a view to establishing effective cooperation.** The Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support have continued to pursue partnerships with the international financial institutions and regional arrangements with a view to enhancing effective cooperation in post-conflict situations. Concrete steps in 2009 include (a) in consultation with the Peacebuilding Support Office and other United Nations partners, implementation of the 2008 United Nations-World Bank cooperation framework, including establishment of a United Nations-World Bank steering committee, initiation of six pilot programmes to pursue enhanced cooperation in post-conflict contexts, ongoing dialogue between the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the World Bank including on strategic coordination in countries where peacekeeping operations are deployed, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, rule of law, and cooperation on emergency employment initiatives; and (b) partnership with regional arrangements in ongoing mission contexts, e.g. United Nations-African Union cooperation in Darfur and Somalia. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations is also deepening engagement with regional arrangements on cross-cutting issues, including the Economic Community of West African States (initiative on crime in West Africa organized by the Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions); the African Union (peacekeeping capacity-building and policy development on key peacebuilding tasks, including security sector reform), the European Union (policy development on key peacebuilding tasks and European Union support for critical early tasks, e.g. the European Union stability instrument funding in coordination with the MINURCAT).	87

		Paragraph in A/63/19
	Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration	
28.	**The Special Committee reiterates the need for the work being undertaken to clarify the relationship between security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration to be completed and presented to the Special Committee.** The Inter-Agency Working Group on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration has reached the final stage of developing guidance in the form of a new module on the nexus between disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform for the integrated disarmament, demobilization and reintegration standards.	91
	Security sector reform	
29.	**The Special Committee encourages the Secretariat to elaborate guidelines, in consultation with Member States, and stresses the importance of lessons learned and best practices.** The Security Sector Reform Unit, together with members of the inter-agency Security Sector Reform Task Force, is preparing interim system-wide technical guidance in priority areas that have been identified by field missions, Member States and regional organizations. The Security Sector Reform Unit is developing a repository of best practices and lessons learned that draws from the experience of a range of Governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations and civil society. The Unit intends to complete this work by mid-2010.	92
30.	**The Special Committee supports the development of a United Nations roster of senior security sector reform experts who would be available on a short-term consultancy basis.** The Security Sector Reform Unit is finalizing a roster of experts who can be rapidly deployed upon request from the missions or national authorities, or engaged as consultants to Member States and regional organizations.	97
31.	**The Special Committee reiterates the need to establish a security sector reform unit in Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions on the basis of the capacity approved by the General Assembly. The Special Committee continues to recognize the need for clear field mechanisms for coordination and implementation of security sector reform.** The Security Sector Reform Unit was established by the General Assembly in mid-2009 (resolution 63/287). Member States have established a number of security sector reform capacities in peacekeeping operations and special political missions, including the United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi, the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the United Nations Mission in Liberia, the United Nations Mission in the Sudan, the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT), the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau, the United Nations Office for West Africa and the United Nations Political Office for Somalia. These field mechanisms aim to support national actors in the coordination and implementation of security sector reform.	98

	Paragraph in A/63/19
Rule of law	
32. The Special Committee ... requests that, where mandated, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations continue to ensure that rule of law and transitional justice are integrated into the strategic and operational planning of peacekeeping operations. Components of the Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions are either resident (Police Division) or non-resident (Criminal Law and Judicial Advisory Service, Security Sector Reform, Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section), members of the Integrated Operational Teams and, under the Teams' leadership, ensure that rule of law mandates are integrated into the strategic and operational planning of peacekeeping operations.	100
33. The Special Committee encourages the Secretariat to continue to implement lessons learned where appropriate and continue to report on its implementation and efforts in this regard. The Police Division continues to be engaged in the implementation of lessons learned, in close coordination with other areas of the Department. A review of the justice and corrections programmes of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo has been conducted, which will inform a lessons learned study to be completed in early 2010. Such lessons learned activities are fully coordinated with and supported by the overall strategies and methodology for lesson learning and knowledge management of the Policy, Evaluation and Training Division.	101
34. The Special Committee calls upon the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, within its responsibility as a lead entity and where mandated in peacekeeping operations, to ensure cooperation and coordination among all relevant United Nations actors, including through the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group, in order to ensure a holistic and coherent United Nations approach to the rule of law. Cooperation with relevant United Nations actors is undertaken by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations through the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group. In the field several missions convene United Nations system-wide rule of law working groups to coordinate all aspects of the Organization's rule of law support to the host country.	103

	Paragraph in A/63/19
35. The Special Committee, following the recent establishment of the Office of the Rule of Law and Security Institutions, requests the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to include in its next annual report an assessment on how the creation of that office has contributed to closer coherence and synergies among its own sections and between other United Nations actors to deliver rule of law mandates more effectively. Concrete outcomes include: collaboration among security sector reform, police, military, human rights and justice components leading to better prevention of sexual and gender-based violence in Burundi; handover of primary policing responsibility to Timorese police in three districts; improved protection of the rights of female detainees in Darfur through collaboration among the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur prison and gender advisories and the United Nations Development Fund for Women; improved support for Afghanistan's police and prosecutorial services; improved technical support to national prosecutorial authorities and systematic tracking of criminal cases investigated by the Détachement intégré de sécurité (DIS) in Chad; deployment of the Joint Integrated Police Unit in Abiyei, Sudan with collaboration among the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), local police and donors; and community policing in internally displaced persons camps in the Sudan supported by UNMIS rule of law, police, gender, child protection and HIV/AIDS components together with UNDP. Joint Department of Peacekeeping Operations and UNDP rule of law programmes are being implemented in Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, the Sudan and Liberia.	104
36. The Special Committee ... urges the Secretariat to implement measures to ensure that United Nations staff are made available to implement fully mandates related to the rule of law throughout the life of the mission, taking into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 63/250 and 61/279. The Special Committee calls on the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to provide further details on the way forward to address comprehensively the provisions of adequate rule of law capacity, including in the field, taking into account the relevant provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions. While the broader human resource reforms being implemented by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support will improve the capacity to deploy staff to meet emerging requirements and support career development, specialist civilian skill sets in the areas of justice and corrections will remain in very short supply, particularly when required on short notice. In this regard, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations has an urgent need in the rule of law area. Following a thorough process of departmental and inter-agency consultation, the Department recommends the creation of an initial rapidly deployable capacity made up of a small number of justice and corrections officers to work alongside the initial operating capability of the Standing Police Capacity.	105

		Paragraph in A/63/19
	Gender and peacekeeping	
37.	**The Special Committee underlines the need to finalize and implement the gender training strategy. It looks forward to working with the Secretary-General in the development and implementation of appropriate training programmes for all peacekeeping personnel deployed by the United Nations, to help them better prevent, recognize and respond to sexual violence and other forms of violence against women and girls.** A draft gender training strategy has been developed. It provides a framework for standardizing gender training materials and practice in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and proposes ways to strengthen support to troop- and police-contributing countries for the delivery of effective gender training. The Department is updating existing training programmes for military, police and civilian peacekeeping personnel (including predeployment and induction programmes) to ensure that it includes guidance on protecting women and girls from sexual violence within the scope of mandate implementation.	106 and 107
38.	**The Special Committee urges the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to continue to develop a comprehensive strategy to implement General Assembly resolution 59/164 and Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008).** The Department of Peacekeeping Operations/Department of Field Support action plan for implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) was updated in 2008 and continues to provide a framework to support efforts to increase the participation of women in military, police and civilian components and to mainstream a gender perspective in planning for peacekeeping missions as well as in the development of policies and operational guidance for missions.	108 and 109
	Children and peacekeeping	
39.	**The Special Committee reiterates its request that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations further elaborate the role and responsibilities of child protection advisers within peacekeeping missions and outline clear modalities for cooperation with United Nations agencies, funds and programmes. The Special Committee requests the Secretary-General to take urgent action to appoint a new Special Representative on violence against children as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 62/141.** In June 2009, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations approved and promulgated its policy directive on mainstreaming the protection, rights and well being of children affected by armed conflict within United Nations peacekeeping, after conducting broad-based consultations with field mission staff, UNICEF and the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for children and armed conflict. The policy directive defines the rationale and scope of the Department's engagement on children and armed conflict, elaborates the role and functions of child protection advisers in United Nations peacekeeping operations and defines strategic partnerships with UNICEF, the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and all relevant child protection actors. The Department is currently working towards the development of the policy implementation plan with relevant partners. The Secretary-General appointed a Special Representative on violence against children on 1 May 2009.	112 and 113

		Paragraph in A/63/19
	HIV/AIDS and other health-related issues and peacekeeping	
40.	**The Special Committee requests that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support provide an annual briefing to the Committee on the progress made in dealing with health-related issues in peacekeeping operations.** In conjunction with the Medical Support Section of the Department of Field Support, and the Medical Training Team of the Department of Safety and Security, the Medical Services Division of the Department of Management has initiated a series of actions aimed at strengthening the management of health related issues in the field, with particular emphasis during this reporting period on improved preparedness for emergency medical situations, including mass casualty incidents. An informal briefing will be provided in January 2010.	116
41.	**The Special Committee recognizes the need to standardize and streamline the reporting of medical data across United Nations peacekeeping missions, including repatriation and mortality data.** The Medical Services Division is in the process of extending its electronic medical records and occupational health management system, EarthMed, to authorized medical staff in the field. A pilot project was conducted in UNMIT in June. EarthMed will allow, among other things, the consolidation, standardization and streamlining of medical data. Such data will then be available for in-depth analysis, strategic planning and centralized reporting.	117
42.	**The Special Committee urges the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to further strengthen [the notification of casualty] system to permit more timely dissemination of information to troop- and police-contributing countries concerning incidents involving their nationals.** In accordance with the standard operating procedures on notification of casualties in peacekeeping operations and special political missions, notification of casualty for military and police is transmitted from the mission to the Situation Centre. The Situation Centre informs either the Office of Military Affairs or the Police Division, who in turn notify the respective Permanent Mission.	118
43.	**The Special Committee further stresses the need to ensure a speedy and appropriate follow-up on compensation claims submitted by the troop- and police-contributing countries in cases of illness, disability or death attributable to service.** In accordance with General Assembly resolution 52/177, the Secretariat endeavours to settle cases within the prescribed three-month period. However, not all cases can be settled within that time frame owing to the absence of proper supporting documentation. The Secretariat is bound by financial rules and regulations that require proper supporting documentation in order for the claims to be settled. In disability cases a medical determination cannot be made until a final medical report detailing the degree of permanent disability is received by the Secretariat. The length of time between the injury taking place and the determination by a medical doctor of the degree of permanent injury can be considerable. In such cases the Secretariat regularly corresponds with Member States requesting relevant information and reminders are sent to the Permanent Missions of the Member States.	119

		Paragraph in A/63/19
VI.	**Cooperation with troop-contributing countries**	
44.	**The Special Committee underlines the importance of interaction between potential troop-contributing countries and the Secretariat in the early stages of planning, and requests the Secretariat to produce predeployment threat assessments and make them available to potential troop-contributing countries.** A military threat assessment will be provided to all potential troop-contributing countries as part of the concept of operations and rules of engagement brief to enable Governments to make informed decisions about their level of participation in the mission.	130
45.	**The Special Committee requests the Secretariat to call immediately for a meeting of troop- and police-contributing countries in all cases of an emergency situation or in the event of a serious incident occurring in a mission area.** It has become common practice to provide troop- and police-contributing countries with comprehensive briefings on a regular basis. This applies even more in cases of an emergency situation or after a serious incident.	132
46.	**The Special Committee emphasizes that any invitation by the Secretariat to meetings on establishing a new peacekeeping mission, or expanding an ongoing one, should be transparent and should include all current and potential troop- and police-contributing countries of a specific mission.** It has been common practice to invite not only current but also potential new troop-contributing countries for briefings and meetings on a specific mission.	134
47.	**The Special Committee urges the Secretariat to consult with the troop-contributing countries in a timely manner when planning any change in the tasks, mission-specific rules of engagement, operational concepts or command and control structure which have an impact on the personnel, equipment, training and logistics requirements, so as to enable troop-contributing countries to give their advice in the planning process and to ensure that their troops have the capacity to meet the new demands. The Committee urges the Secretariat to consult with the troop-contributing countries concerned when planning a drawdown in a peacekeeping operation.** The Office of Military Affairs in conjunction with the Office of Operations and the integrated operational team, has strengthened the consultation process. The Office of Military Affairs has also taken steps to develop the operational advisory teams within the Military Planning Service that provide an outreach to new and emerging troop-contributing countries with advice prior to their deployment into mission. Mission drawdown is a political decision taken by the Security Council. The selection of which troops to drawdown is decided by the Mission bearing in mind the political and security situation on the ground. In this process every effort is made to accommodate the views of the troop- and police-contributing countries during drawdown.	135

	Paragraph in A/63/19
48. The Special Committee requests that the Secretariat establish a web-based access for all troop- and police-contributing countries to — at least — all relevant reports, documents, standing operating procedures, directives, guidelines, policies and briefing materials, such as those referred to in document A/63/615/Add.1, in consultation with troop- and police-contributing countries as appropriate. The peacekeeping resource hub, which was launched in May 2009, is now fully operational. Through this site, troop- and police-contributing countries have access to all peacekeeping training materials and the guidance documents referenced in those training materials. The Departments of Peacekeeping Operations and Field Support are in the process of incorporating the relevant documentation into the database, and the content will be updated regularly. The address of the log-in page to the peacekeeping resource hub is http://peacekeepingresourcehub.unlb.org/PBPS/Pages/Public/AccessPolicy.aspx	136
VII. Enhancement of African peacekeeping capacities	
49. The Special Committee reiterates the request that the established multidisciplinary African Union peacekeeping support team continue to serve as a coordinating point for all issues in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations related to cooperation with the African Union and to brief the Committee regularly on its functioning and mandate, particularly with regard to the question of providing much-needed support to the regional and subregional capacity. The ability of the support team to coordinate support has been strengthened through a system of designated focal points intended to help mainstream support throughout the relevant areas of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support.	141
50. The Special Committee stresses the importance of close coordination between all international partners and donors supporting African Union capacity-building, including through enhancing the effectiveness of the existing training centres. Coordination has been strengthened with other stakeholders, particularly with the European Union, whose lead on the Amani Programme is a key component of African Standby Force development, and through the Group of Eight Africa clearing house.	143
VIII. Training	
51. Recalling paragraph 180 of its previous report,[1] the Special Committee further urges the Secretariat to translate all peacekeeping training materials into the six United Nations official languages. The core predeployment training materials and specialized predeployment training materials are expected to be translated into French by early 2010.	145

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 19* (A/62/19).

		Paragraph in A/63/19
52.	**The Special Committee reaffirms the need to ensure that all personnel selected for peacekeeping missions have the required professional background, expertise and training.** To standardize peacekeeping training across Member States, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations adopted a policy on support to military and police predeployment training for United Nations peacekeeping operations and accompanying standard operating procedures on training recognition, mobile training support teams and training of trainers in October 2009. The policy and standard operating procedures, developed in collaboration with Member States, clarify the training support services provided by the Department, and clarifies where the Department will seek to facilitate cooperation between Member States to develop training capabilities and address existing gaps in training or material. In 2009, six training of trainers activities were held and five training recognition requests were addressed to promote consistent use of newly developed training standards and materials across peacekeeping training centres.	146
53.	**The Special Committee looks forward to the rapid resumption of the recognition process.** Training recognition activities resumed in April 2009 and, as of 1 October 2009, one predeployment course for police personnel had been recognized pending issuance of a certificate.	150
54.	**The Special Committee looks forward to further improvement of the standardized training modules for potential senior mission leaders, and recalling paragraph 170 of its previous report,[1] reiterates the need to develop a training package on the integrated mission planning process and to include it as part of the senior mission leader training. The Special Committee looks forward to receiving an update on the progress made in this regard.** The Department of Peacekeeping Operations/Department of Field Support Integrated Training Service has implemented a new training module on integration at the senior mission leaders' course. In addition, the Service will be introducing a new session on the challenges associated with the integrated mission planning process at the forthcoming senior leadership programme in November 2009.	151
55.	**The Special Committee renews its call for the finalization, in consultation with Member States, of training standards and guidelines for formed police units and the finalization of specialized training modules for police.** Guidance and specialized predeployment training standards for formed police units are expected to be finalized by early 2010. The Police Division, with the support of the Integrated Training Service, provided Member States with a temporary curriculum and course specifications for formed police units in March 2004, which were revised in April 2009. The predeployment training standards for United Nations police were sent to Member States through a note verbale dated 9 June 2009 and have also been disseminated to them through the peacekeeping resource hub (http://peacekeepingresourcehub.unlb.org).	152

		Paragraph in A/63/19
56.	**The Special Committee calls upon the Secretariat to evaluate the senior mission administration and resource training programme, including through the post-course analysis of each programme, and the feasibility of Integrated Training Service taking over the conduct of the programme. The Special Committee looks forward to receiving the findings of the evaluation before the programme is institutionalized and funded.** As of 1 September 2009, the programme has been fully integrated into the activities of the Integrated Training Service, which will conduct a comprehensive external evaluation of the programme, including the course content and workshop evaluations, by the end of 2009. The Special Committee will be apprised of the results of the evaluation once it is concluded.	154
57.	**The Special Committee stresses the importance of maintaining an appropriate support and guidance capacity at United Nations Headquarters to ensure adequate oversight and guidance to the field and to complement the work of the Integrated Training Service. In this context the Special Committee requests the Secretariat to consider the viability of having a police operational advisory capacity in the Police Division.** This gap was addressed during the Police Division review and additional resources were requested. The Police Division has given priority to creating a policy development group from its existing resources, which will focus on police operational policy matters and assist the field missions in their deliberations for the time being. However the provision is temporary and it is expected that dedicated resources will be approved in the forthcoming budget to carry out the recommendation.	156
58.	**The Special Committee urges the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Peace Operations Training Institute to work together to promote the existing e-learning programmes, and highlights the importance of ensuring the use and further development of these materials.** The Peace Operations Training Institute participated in the annual workshop of integrated mission training centres from all peacekeeping operations in June 2009 to promote its e-learning programmes. In addition, the Institute has have been encouraged to update its e-learning programmes in the light of the updated United Nations core predeployment training materials disseminated in 2009.	157
IX.	**Personnel**	
59.	**The Special Committee believes that appropriate representation in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Department of Field Support and peacekeeping missions should also take into account the contributions by Member States. The Special Committee urges the Secretary-General to ensure a fair representation of troop-contributing countries when selecting personnel for such staff positions.** The primary consideration in selecting personnel for positions in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support remains that outlined in Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations: the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. The Departments continue to give due regard to the need for fair representation from troop-contributing countries. As a result, of the 133 individuals selected in 2009 for posts at Professional level and above, 85.7 per cent were from police-contributing or troop-contributing countries.	161

		Paragraph in A/63/19
60.	**The Special Committee expresses concern at the continuing low proportion of women in the Secretariat, in particular the low proportion of women from developing countries, especially at the senior levels, and stresses that, in the recruitment process, the continuing lack of representation or underrepresentation of women from certain countries, in particular developing countries, should be taken into account and those women should be accorded equal opportunities, in full conformity with relevant resolutions.** The Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support continue to give due regard to the need to increase the representation of female staff in accordance with General Assembly resolution 59/164. In the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, out of the total professional staff on board, 32.5 per cent are women, of whom 25 per cent are from developing countries. In the Department of Field Support, 40 per cent of current professional staff are women, of whom 47 per cent are from developing countries. Targeted outreach activities have been undertaken to identify qualified female candidates.	163
61.	**The Special Committee, recalling paragraph 7 of section IX of General Assembly resolution 63/250, reiterates the request to the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to ensure, at the senior and policymaking levels of the Secretariat, equitable representation of Member States, especially those with inadequate representation at those levels, and to continue to include relevant information in future reports to the Special Committee.** The primary consideration for selection for positions in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support is the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, with due regard being paid to the importance of recruiting staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible, which is in accordance with Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations. The Departments continue to give due consideration to equitable representation of Member States for all posts at senior and policymaking levels. For positions at the P-5 level and above, 20 per cent of posts in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and 23 per cent in the Department of Field Support are encumbered by staff from underrepresented countries. The increased mobility resulting from implementation of General Assembly resolution 63/250 will assist the Secretariat in its efforts to ensure greater gender balance and geographical distribution within and between field missions and headquarters.	164
62.	**The Special Committee remains concerned about the high number of vacancies in peacekeeping missions, and requests the Secretariat to accelerate the recruitment and approval process of personnel, including senior mission leadership.** The field central review bodies became fully operational as of 1 May 2009 with the promulgation of the Secretary-General's bulletin ST/SGB/2009/5. Missions are now required to select candidates from standing rosters developed by the Field Personnel Division of candidates who have been endorsed by the field central review bodies. The General Assembly, in its resolution 63/250, decided to revert at its sixty-fifth session to the proposal of the Secretary-General to establish a cadre of 2,500 civilian career peacekeepers (see A/61/850).	165

		Paragraph in A/63/19
63.	**The Special Committee recalls section II of General Assembly resolution 63/250, and requests the Secretary-General to swiftly implement the decisions on contractual arrangements and harmonization of conditions of service, as means of dealing with the high vacancy issue in peacekeeping operations.** Section II of resolution 63/250, relating to new contractual arrangements and conditions of service for staff in non-family missions, has been implemented in United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions with effect from 1 July 2009. While the conditions of service of staff in non-family missions have been aligned with those of the Secretariat, the issue of compensation for the cost of maintaining a separate household for family members who are not permitted to join the staff member at the non-family mission remains to be addressed. This issue is expected to be raised with the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session.	166
64.	**The Special Committee, recalling paragraph 6 of section XI of General Assembly resolution 59/296, requests the Secretary-General to continue to ensure greater use of national staff in peacekeeping operations, when feasible.** Peacekeeping missions have been instructed to identify functions currently being performed by international staff that could be performed by national staff. The Secretary-General's report on National Professional Officers (A/62/762), recommending a number of flexibility measures in the recruitment of National Professional Officers, is pending consideration by the General Assembly.	167
65.	**The Special Committee recalls that English and French are the two working languages of the Secretariat. In this regard, it encourages the Secretary-General to take steps to employ staff in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support who are competent in using the Secretariat's working languages.** Recruitment guidelines for posts include specific language skills as an evaluation criterion for selection of the most suitable candidate. Competency in using the Secretariat's working languages is given due consideration when selections are being made.	168
66.	**The Special Committee urges the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support to make further efforts in recruiting staff and experts on mission with language skills that are relevant to the particular mission area where they are to be deployed, to address specific requirements of peacekeeping operations.** Recruitment guidelines for field missions include post-specific language skills as a criterion for the selection from the Field Personnel Division rosters. Targeted recruitment campaigns have also been undertaken to identify qualified candidates with the language skills required by peace operations.	169

		Paragraph in A/63/19
67.	**The Special Committee in this context (death and disability claims process) recalls section X of General Assembly resolution 61/276 and requests the Secretary-General to ensure its full and timely implementation.** In response to General Assembly resolution 61/276, the Secretary-General presented a report (A/63/550) to simplify, streamline and harmonize the process for payment of death and disability compensation to the members of military contingents, formed police units, military observers and civilian police officers, including the equal treatment to all uniformed personnel deployed in field missions, to be considered by the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session.	172
X.	**Financial issues**	
68.	**The Special Committee notes that there are still contributors that have not yet been reimbursed for their participation in various ongoing and closed missions, going back more than a decade. The Special Committee urges the Secretariat to continue to look into practical modalities to address this exceptional circumstance and to inform Member States at the earliest opportunity of progress made in this endeavour.** Outstanding reimbursement of troop-contributing countries for their participation in closed missions is due to unpaid assessments and can only be resolved through payment of outstanding assessments by Member States.	175
XI.	**Other matters**	
69.	**The Special Committee requests the Secretary-General to report on any implications, including legal, of updating established terminology ("troop-contributing countries" and "police-contributing countries") before its 2010 substantive session.** Historically, the term troop-contributing country has been used in a legal context mainly in reference to countries providing formed units to peacekeeping operations, which units have been military contingents for the most part. It has had particular significance in relation to such questions as reimbursement to the concerned countries for the contingent-owned equipment used by their troops, as well as for other administrative matters, such as investigations and boards of inquiry. With the increasing employment of formed police units in peacekeeping operations, the term police-contributing country is used in appropriate contexts. More generally when the Secretariat speaks about Member States' level of troop and police contributions to United Nations peacekeeping operations, the figures also include staff officers, military observers and individual police officers. Accordingly, whether the terms troop-contributing country and police-contributing country are used together, or separately, should depend on the context.	180